

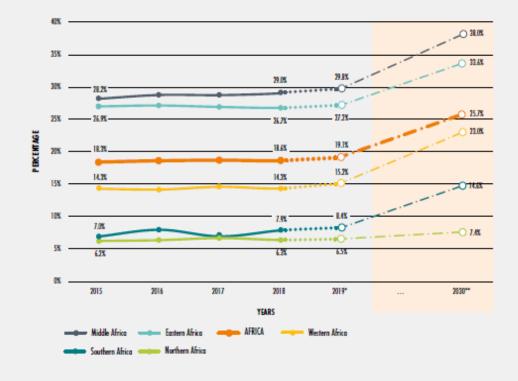
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

## UNFSS for Nutrition: Where are we and what is needed?

**Lynnette M Neufeld, PhD** *Director, Food and Nutrition Division, FAO, Rome* 

### First, let's consider the magnitude of the issue - malnutrition

#### FIGURE 2 Pou in Africa by Subregion, with projections to 2030. The highest levels of Undernourishment are found in middle and eastern Africa



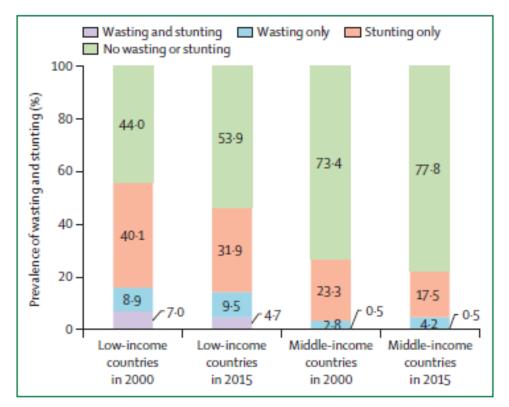
NOTES: Projected values in the figure are illustrated by dotted lines and empty circles. The shaded area represents projections for the longer period from 2019 to the 2030 target year. \* See Box 2 for a description of the projection method. \*\* Projections to 2030 do not consider the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. SOURCE: FAQ

### You have heard these data below:

- 720-811 million people face hunger (2020)
  - 418 million in Asia
  - 282 million in Africa
  - 60 million in Latin America and the Caribbean

FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2020. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020. Transforming food systems for affordable healthy diets*. Rome, FAO. <u>https://doi.org/10.4060/ca9692en</u>

### Progress has been made on several forms of malnutrition – but careful on the details!



### Figure 1: Prevalence of wasting and stunting in children younger than 5 years

Data are for 31 low-income countries and 19 middle-income countries, taken from Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (appendix pp 1–5). We refer to data collected from 1996 to 2005 as 2000 data, and data collected from 2010 to 2018 as 2015 data.

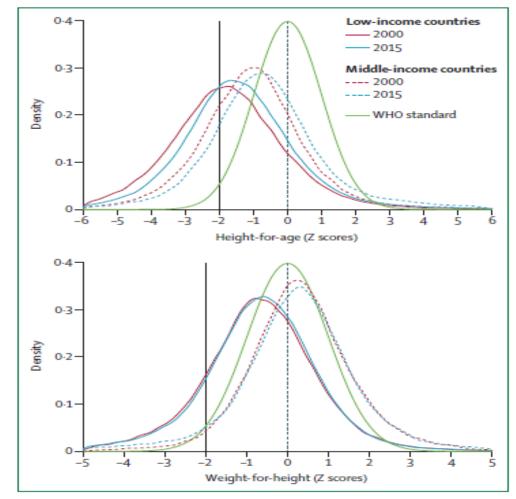


Figure 2: Height-for-age and weight-for-height distributions of children younger than 5 years, from 2000 and 2015

### A large number of low- and low-middle income countries now face a double burden of malnutrition

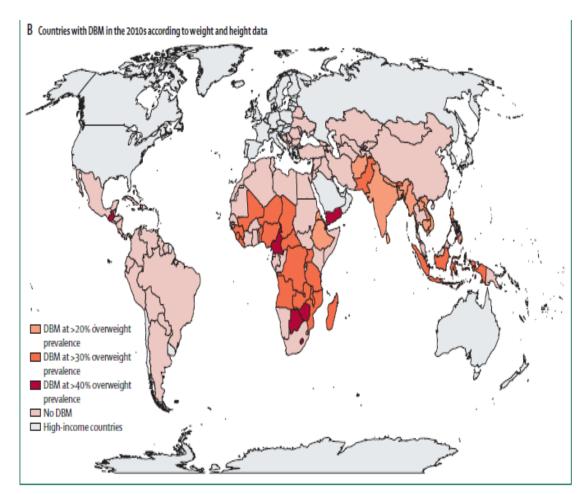


Figure 1: The global DBM in low-income and middle-income countries based on weight and height data from the 1990s (A) and 2010s (B)

- Perpetuates inequalities
- Puts enormous strain on health systems
- Policy and programmatic trade-offs to simultaneously address both complex

These issues are only the tip of the malnutrition iceberg

1.6 billion women and pre-school aged children are deficient in one or more vitamins and minerals

This affects most countries, including high-income

### But data on micronutrient status are extremely scarce; true burden remains unknown

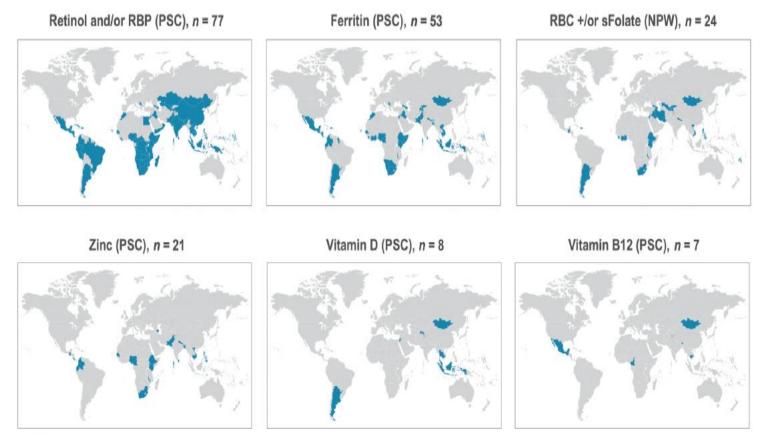
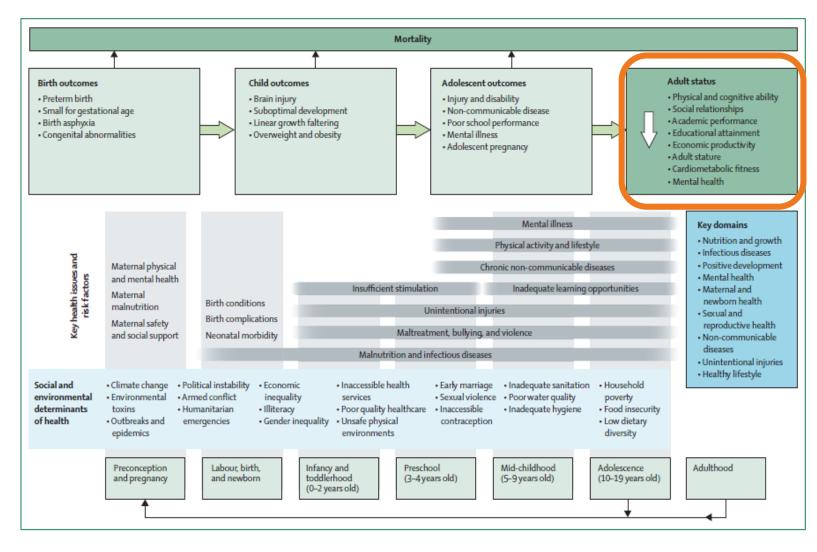


FIGURE 1 Number of low- and middle-income countries with specified data on MN status of selected population subgroups since 1980, according to the WHO's Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System. Data are from the WHO (51), downloaded from the WHO website on 28 February 2020. Data from high-income countries were not included in tallies. Abbreviations: MN, micronutrient; NPW, nonpregnant women of reproductive age; PSC, preschool-age children; RBP, retinol-binding protein.

- Limited numbers of nutrients in all groups
- Data where exist mostly women of reproductive age and preschool aged children
- Only a hand-full of countries have data for school-aged children, adolescents, adult men, older women and men
- Same issue for data on dietary intake for all population groups

### Malnutrition undermines development – from individuals to nations

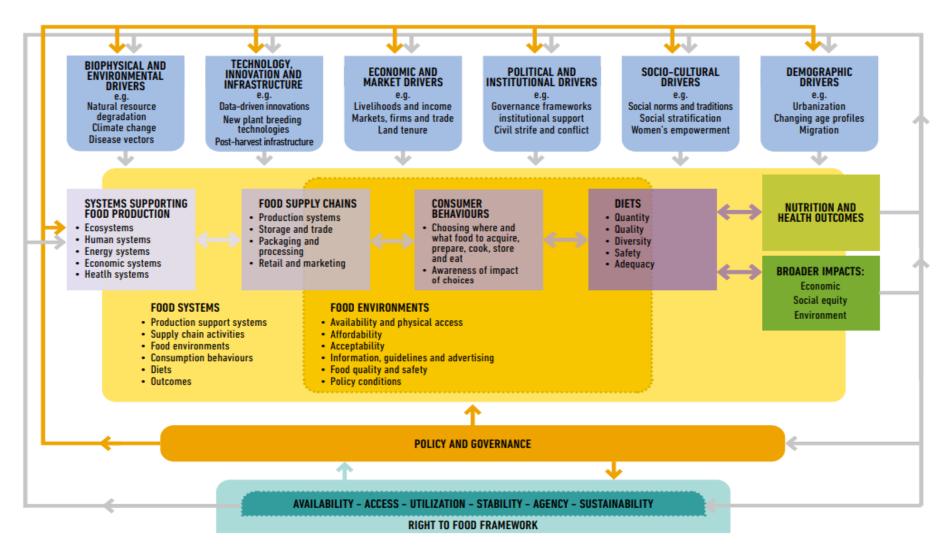


Human survival, health, growth, development, and well-being – like any system – have many drivers and determinants

# Good nutrition is necessary condition for all

Vaivada T, Lassi ZS, Irfan O, et al. What can work and how? An overview of evidence-based interventions and delivery strategies to support health and human development from before conception to 20 years. The Lancet 2022; 399: 1810–29.

### Diets are the common cause of all forms of malnutrition



Factors across the food system have the potential foster (or impede) healthy diets for all

	Overall density	Iron	Zinc	Vitamin A	Calcium	Folate	Vitamin B <sub>12</sub>
Liver	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	Very high
Spleen	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Very high
Small dried fish	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Dark leafy greens	Very high	High	Low	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low
Bivalves	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Very high	Moderate	Very high
Kidney	Very high	Very high	Very high	High	Low	High	Very high
Heart	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Moderate	Very high
Crustaceans	Very high	Moderate	Very high	Low	Moderate	Low	Very high
Goat	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Very high
Beef	Very high	High	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Very high
Eggs	Very high	Moderate	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high	Very high
Cow milk	Very high	Low	High	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Canned fish w/ bones	Very high	Moderate	Very high	Low	Very high	Low	Very high
Lamb/mutton	Very high	High	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Very high
Cheese	Very high	Low	Very high	Very high	Very high	Low	Very high
Goat milk	High	Low	Moderate	High	Very high	Low	Low
Pork	High	Low	Very high	Low	Low	Low	Very high
Yoghurt	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Very high	Low	Very high
Fresh fish	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Very high
Pulses	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Very high	Low
Teff	Moderate	Very high	Moderate	Low	Low	High	Low
Vit A-rich fruit/veg	Low	Low	Low	Very high	Low	High	Low
Other vegetables	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Quinoa	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Very high	Low
Canned fish w/o bones	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Very high
Seeds	Low	Low	High	Low	High	High	Low
Fonio	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Low
Chicken	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	High
Other fruits	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low
Millet	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Low
Unrefined grain prod	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Low
Sorghum	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Roots/tubers/plantains	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Whole grains	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low
Nuts	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Refined grain products	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Refined grains	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low

# Moving beyond energy... nutrient density of foods is highly variable

Ensuring a diversity of nutrient rich food is available, affordable, acceptable, safe, desirable and consumed has implications:

- At global and regional levels for:
  - Trade agreements and levies
- At national level for:
  - Agricultural and food related policies and fiscal levers (incentives, subsidies, taxes)
  - Food based dietary guidelines
- At subnational level for:
  - Markets, infrastructure etc.
- At household level for:
  - Budget allocation etc.
- At individual level for:
  - Understanding influences on food choice

Estimated based on the potential to meet 1/3 of average dietary intake requirements of women of reproductive age, considering portion size. Beal T, Ortenzi F. Priority micronutrient density of foods. Front Nutr March 2022.

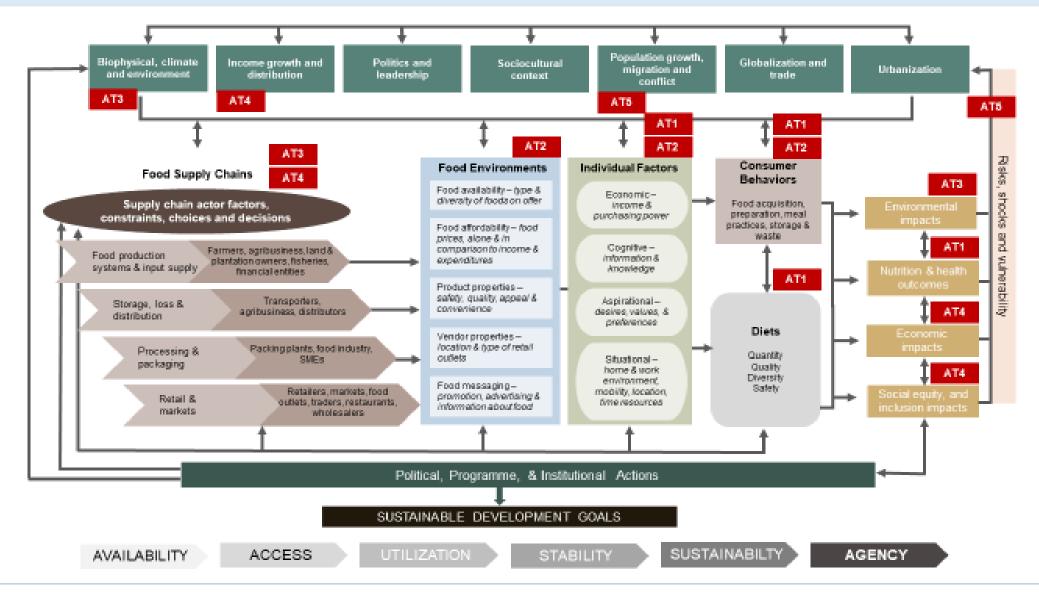
### This complexity was well recognized in the run –up to the Food Systems Summit



### **Resulted in**

- Articulation of action areas "solutions"
- Consolidation of evidence (Science Group)
- Commitment making
- Coalitions to support countries and stakeholders to take actions forward and deliver on commitments

### Coming back to a (slightly modified) food systems framework



### A number of coalitions – in varying stages of development

#### School Meals Coalition: Nutrition, Health and Education for Every Child

Improve the quality and expand the scale of school meals programmes globally as a platform to reach communities, simultaneously transforming food, education, social protection and health systems.

#### A Coalition of Action for Achieving Zero Hunger

The coalition aims to achieve ending hunger, in a sustainable and nutritious way. While doing this, it will generate co-benefits: meeting the Paris climate emission targets and doubling the income of 545 million food producers. Coalition on Family Farming and on strengthening actions in support of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (CFF)

The CFF promotes a renewed effort towards the development and effective implementation of policies, strategies, programmes and investment aimed at overcoming the structural barriers faced by family farmers and that hamper the full display of their transformative potential.

### 28 coalitions (and counting) 9 "nourish all people"

- Convening and facilitating
- Country support
- Consolidate evidence

#### Coalition on Food is Never Waste

-To halve food waste by 2030 and to reduce food losses by at least 25%. -To create more sustainable and resilient food systems that seek to ensure food loss and waste are minimized. -To build and strengthen collaboration throughout food systems, between member states and organisations to ensure learning and sharing of best practice. -To promote investment in food loss and waste reduction.

#### Social Protection for Food Systems Transformation Consortium

The institutions, governments and partners to this consortium will endeavour to support countries to (1) forge and enhance the linkages and synergies between national social protection and food systems, and (2) capitalise on the advances made in social protection during the COVID-19 response to guide and inform recovery and efforts to 'build forward better'.

#### The Coalition of Action for Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children & All

The shared vision of the coalition is a world where all people are eating healthy diets from sustainable food systems. The aim is that healthy diets are available, affordable, and accessible to all, especially the most vulnerable to malnutrition and those living in vulnerable circumstances.

#### The True Value of Food Initiative

Our food needs to become healthier, more sustainable and accessible for all. But there will be no 'trigger' for change as long as healthy and sustainable food is unaffordable to billions, unsustainable food is cheap and profitable, and the impact of food on people and planet is hidden.

### **Shared Vision:**

A world where all people are eating healthy diets from sustainable food systems

Increase the diversity of people's diets to include a wider variety of safe, nutritious foods; in appropriate amounts for nutrition and health; as appropriate for local cultures and contexts

Vision and Goal

Increase consumption of foods that are produced sustainably to support climate, soil, water and biodiversity

Limit consumption of foods and drinks high in unhealthy fats, sugars and/or salt, including highly processed foods & curb excess consumption among high-consuming groups

### **GOAL:**

Double the number of people eating healthy diets from sustainable food systems (measured by affordability)

# The Coalition will align, mobilize, and support coherent action in three main areas

### Supplying food

focus on nutritional value, ensuring decent livelihoods, protecting and restoring the environment

### **Food environments**

enhance to increase access and affordability of nutritious foods from sustainable food systems



### Valuing food

motivating individuals, families, and communities to eat healthy diets from sustainable food systems

### Join us tomorrow for the launch of the Healthy Diets Coalition



Where: Virtual event on Zoom - Registration link: <u>fao.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\_9EPxqoYuSfmNCmjTJLPTJw</u> or follow the webcast @ <u>www.fao.org/webcast/home/en/item/5840/icode/</u> **Provisional Agenda:** Click <u>here</u> Interpretation will be provided in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.